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Note by the Secretary-General

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* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.

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1. Korean Federation for Environmental Movement

(Special; 1998)

PART I. Introduction

i) Aims and Purposes of the organization

The Korean Federation for Environmental Movements is a grassroots environmental NGO of the Republic of Korea working to find solutions to environmental problems both in the Republic of Korea and around the world. KFEM also advocates for communities and wildlife negatively impacted by rapid economic growth, industrialization, and urbanization. KFEM works to build public awareness of environmental degradation, to conserve the natural resources of the Earth, and to achieve an environmentally sound and just society in which people can live in peace and harmony with nature.

ii) Changes in the organization vision and function

While the organization's aims and purposes have remained the same, KFEM's General Assembly of National Representatives approved an amendment on 26 February 2005 to change the English name of the organization from "Korean Federation for Environmental Movement" to "Korea Federation for Environmental Movements."

KFEM also became a full member of the network of international environmental organizations, Friends of the Earth International. Approval was granted during the Biennial General Meeting of Friends of the Earth International, held from 27 September to 2 October, 2004, in Zagreb, Croatia, with KFEM becoming "Friends of the Earth South Korea." KFEM's General Assembly of National Representatives then approved the membership on 26 February 2005.

PART II. Contribution of the Organization to the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the ECOSOC and/or other United Nations Conferences KFEM was very active in attending several UN conferences. A KFEM representative attended the Third and Fourth Summit Preparatory Committee (PREP COM 3 and 4) for the World Summit on Sustainable Development from 1 to 5 April 2002, in New York, United States of America and from 27 May-5 June 2002, in Bali, Indonesia, respectively. There KFEM worked to not only network with other environmental NGOs but also to raise the profile of the World Summit within the Republic of Korea. KFEM then facilitated the attendance of a group of journalists, environmentalists, and academics of the Republic of Korea, and several KFEM representatives at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, 26 August - 4 September 2002, Johannesburg, South Africa in order to help spread the message of sustainable development in the Republic of Korea and increase opportunities for international collaboration.

A KFEM representative attended the 8th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 23 October - 1 November 2002, New Delhi, India, and KFEM representatives attended the 11th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework

Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 28 November - 9 December 2005, Montreal, Canada. KFEM attended these meetings in order to learn more about ways to combat climate change and thus bring this information back to other environmentalists of the Republic of Korea.

A KFEM representative attended the 6th Convention on Biological Diversity Conference of the Parties, 7 - 9 April 2002, Hague, the Netherlands in order to raise awareness about biological diversity in the Republic of Korea, especially in regards to wetlands and the Demilitarized Zone separating the two countries. Wetlands were again a focus when KFEM representatives attended the 8th and 9th Meetings of the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention) from 18 - 26 November 2002 in Valencia, Spain and from 8 - 15 November 2005 in Kampala, Uganda. KFEM was very active in these meetings in terms of convincing both the Ramsar Convention and the Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Korea to host the 10th Ramsar Convention in the Republic of Korea in 2008. Through these meetings KFEM hopes to raise awareness of the importance of wetlands conservation in the Republic of Korea and the world.

KFEM has also been very active in promoting transnational civil society in Asia through attending several United Nations sponsored meetings. Along with attending Asia-wide meetings in Thailand in 2002, 2003, and 2004, KFEM played a seminal role in organizing the 5th Global Civil Society Forum organized by the United Nations Environment Program, 27 - 29 March 2004, Jeju, Republic of Korea. Not only did KFEM arrange for numerous NGOs to attend the meeting, KFEM representatives were also particularly active in that meeting, ensuring that the voices of the Global South were heard alongside of NGOs from developed countries.

ii) **Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals**

KFEM played a leading role in mobilizing NGOs in the Republic of Korea and major groups to get involved in the process of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in 2002, helping groups to understand the importance of the WSSD. KFEM led the formation of the "Korean People's Network on RIO+ 10" which consisted of 44 civil society organizations that participated in the WSSD. KFEM also organized a well-attended workshop, "Evaluation of Korean society's sustainability and future directions" on 28 August 2002, in Johannesburg, South Africa during the WSSD.

KFEM raised funds for the Tsunami stricken countries in South and Southeast Asia, in particular so that they could educate their children and plant mangrove trees in areas affected by the Tsunami. KFEM also conducted a fact-finding mission to Sri Lanka from 5 to 14 July 2005 to find out the impacts of the Tsunami on the environment and people and to find ways to support their reconstruction. The information gathered during that trip was then used when organizing the "International Conference on Impacts of Tsunami on Environment and Woman's Health and Effective Response" with three other organizations in the Republic of Korea on 13 September 2005. This conference raised awareness among the people, media, and decision makers of the Republic of Korea on the need for international aid to help the Tsunami-stricken countries rebuild in an environmentally friendly and sustainable way.

2. Organization for Defending Victims of Violence

(Special; 1998)

Part I: Introduction:

The Organization for Defending Victims of Violence (ODVV) is a non-profit, non-political and non-governmental organization. The ODVV's main activities centre on the promotion and education of human rights, and a culture of non-violence. Since 2000, the ODVV has been a member of the "Network for the rehabilitation of victims of Violence and Torture in the Middle East and North Africa (IRCT - AMAN)".

Over recent years the ODVV has established a Rehabilitation Centre for victims of society and domestic violence. The Centre is run by a team of experts that include psychologists, psychiatrists, counselors, legal aid advisers, and since January 2007, the Centre has been equipped with four telephone hotlines as part of an ODVV five-year group project with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) entitled "National Capacity-building, Strengthening and Promotion of Human Rights".

Part II: Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations:

(i) Participation in the work of the Economic and social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

From 1999 until 2005 the ODVV participated in the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR) sessions that were held in Geneva annually in March and April. Having consultative status enabled, the ODVV to present written and oral statements on various items of the working agenda. The ODVV also participated in the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002. The ODVV participated in the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) on 10-12 December 2003 in Geneva. The ODVV participated in the Freedom of Expression in Cyberspace Conference, which was held by UNICEF in February 2005 in Paris as the second phase of the World Summit on Information Society (WSIS).

(ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

ODVV collaborated with the United Nations Development Programme on the "Promotion of Human Rights and Access to Justice" group project, which aimed for the "promotion of human rights" and "access to justice" in the framework of good governance, from 2004-2007. With the United Nations Population Fund, the ODVV drafted and implemented the "Training Counselors on Family Court Procedures Project" at Tehran's Family Court Complex **No.1,** Islamic Republic of Iran, in 2006. Based on the idea that raising women's awareness of their rights and related current laws can solve a lot of the issues that this section of the Iranian society face with when going to courts, this project aimed to assist the major part of those that refer to the justice system - namely women.

In 2005, with the cooperation of practically all the United Nations agencies, a project entitled "the Promotion of Human Rights Culture in Schools" took shape in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Due to the success of this project, it continued on into 2006. The project involved the introduction of secondary school students to the United Nations system and its mechanisms and objectives and the students visited the United Nations agencies representations. Due to the success of the aforementioned course a similar course was held for journalists and civil society activists. Fourteen United Nations agencies in the Islamic Republic of Iran took part in this project in 2006.

On 20 June 2002, with the cooperation of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the ODVV held a commemoration ceremony on the occasion of world Refugee Day in Tehran's Miraseh Farhanig Keshvar (National Heritage Centre). The ceremony included short theatrical and musical performances by Afghan refugee artists about their plight over the two decades in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

To-date two joint projects have been conducted with the International Organization for Migration. The first was the "Project Formulation Education Course" that was held in the summer of 2005 in the ODVV conference hall, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran for 50 Iranian NGOs activists. The second project was the "Series of Technical Panels on Human Trafficking in Women and Children." This ongoing event covers the years 2006-07 and is held in the ODVV conference hall, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran.

The United Nations named the years 1995-2004 the Decade of Human Rights Education. With this in mind the ODVV placed Human Rights education in its working agenda. Over the years, several Human Rights education courses have been organized by the ODVV for various governmental and nongovernmental sectors of society. These courses include: Human Rights Education Course of the Youth; Human Rights Education Course for NGOs Activists; Human Rights Education Course for Judicial Science Students; Human Rights Education Course for Governmental and Nongovernmental Managers of Kerman Province; Human Rights Education Course for Judges of Tehran Province; Human Rights Education Course for Religious Minorities.

All these courses fell into two categories: domestic and international. The education courses for the youth, religious minorities and governmental and nongovernmental managers were held in one phase in the Islamic Republic of Iran. But the courses for judicial science students, NGOs activists, and judges of Tehran Province, were held in two phases. The first phase of the course took place in Tehran with the cooperation of Shahid Beheshti; Alame Tabatabee; and Judicial Science Universities who contributed by providing lecturers for the courses. The second phase of these courses was set to coincide with the United Nations Commission on Human Rights annual sessions held in Geneva in March/April of each year. A number of the individuals that attended these courses in Tehran, were selected for their language skills and overall achievements of the Tehran phase of the course, and accompanied the ODVV to Geneva, to gain first hand experience of the workings and mechanisms of human rights.

The empowerment process of NGOs requires practical programming in a clear and specific frame, and the implementation of this requires the role of NGOs to be as a link bridge between

society and the government. The Iranian Civil Society Organizations Resource Centre was established in 2001, following trilateral talks with the United Nations Development Program and the Interior Ministry. This centre signed a letter of agreement in 2005 in a joint project with the Interior Ministry, United Nations Development Programme, and ODVV. The ODVV accepted the task of running the centre for 2005-06. With the management of ODVV the centre managed to achieve the following objectives in the one year:

- Education courses and the empowerment of NGOs through workshops and cyberspace.
- Setting up an internet cafe and ICSORC website, IT education for NGOs.
- Setting up of international relations department to identify international sittings in regards with coordination of existing capacities of national and international NGOs for the purpose of exchanging expertise and ·study groups, and or participation in the said sittings and conferences.
- Publication and distribution of *Voluntary* newsletter.

As part of the empowerment of NGOs, the centre has held a number of education courses and workshops that include: Introduction to the United Nations System; Environmental Rights; How to get consultative status from Economic and Social Council; Capacity building of youth NGOs; IT and communications technology education. These courses were held in Tehran and a number of provincial towns. The documentation of the aforementioned is in audio, video and text formats, and includes teaching texts and assessments. The reports are readily available in the centre upon request (Farsi and English).

(iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of international agreed developments goals, in particular, the Millennium Develop Goals

Since the ODVV mandate is to realize all United Nations instruments and goals, the Millennium Development Goals - although perhaps not in full - are also included in the ODVV mandate. As one of the Millennium Development Goals is the promotion of gender equality and women's capacity building, the ODVV has worked extensively on women's issues, namely through education workshops, courses and seminars. The two aforementioned projects that were held with the cooperation of United Nations Population Fun and the United Nations Development Program are clear examples of the commitment that the ODVV has towards the realization of United Nations goals.

3. People's Decade of Human Rights Education

(Special; 1998)

PART I. Introduction

People's Decade for Human Rights Education (PDHRE) is initiating, facilitating, and developing training in human rights education and learning for societal development, economic and social justice for all in more then 60 countries around the world. In order for women and men to live in dignity within their communities, PDHRE develops learning and related socialization processes as key strategies for responding to the fundamental challenge of societal disintegration, gender inequality and the growing gap between rich and poor.

PDHRE and its affiliates in all regions, as well as educators, various social justice NGOs, and human rights experts serve as a comprehensive "extension service," to energize and motivate communities to embark on a life-long process of holistic learning about human rights as relevant to people's daily struggles and concerns; and further, to recognize human rights as a powerful tool for action, and as a way of life.

To bring power to human rights and examine the practical ways of achieving its vision and mission, PDHRE is developing Human Rights Cities and Regional Learning Institutions for each learner of human rights to eventually become a mentor and a monitor. In these cities, women and men take the critical steps towards knowing, claiming, and fulfilling their human rights — they develop critical thinking and systemic analysis of economic and social justice issues with a gender perspective and using the human rights framework as a guideline for human security and conflict resolution in order to move towards economic and social transformation in the city. In the Regional Learning Institutions a new vocation is being developed: Human Rights Educators for social transformation and societal development. Community leaders, women and men, are trained to work at the grassroots level to encourage people to assume responsibility to eradicate poverty, violence and marginalization and move the prevailing hierarchal system to a horizontal human rights system where equality triumphs over discrimination.

In order for women and men to recognize the central importance of human rights to security, peace, and the alleviation of poverty as well as achievements of economic and social development, there is a growing need to integrate the human rights framework as a guideline for peaceful action and progress. The human rights cities programmes in Africa, Asia, the Americas and Europe are concrete examples of how societal development and capacity building on a human rights basis can be achieved.

During the 2002-2005 period, PDHRE has disseminated the United Nations position on promoting the transformation of the Patriarchal order to a human rights system through human rights learning.

PART II. Contribution of the Organization to the Work of the United Nations General Activities from 2002- 2005:

The organization held discussion and learning in all its human rights cities about the MDGs within a human rights framework as was the call of the SG- with especial attention to women issues and the alleviation of Poverty. The organization had participated fully in the various meeting and activities of the Economic Social Council.

2002: PDHRE presented the side event, "Integrating a Human Rights Framework for Sustainable Development" at the United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 1 April. PDHRE presented the side event, "Human Rights as a Cross Cutting Theme for the Promotion of Indigenous Issues" at the United Nations Headquarters, New York during the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, 13-24 May. PDHRE aided the implementation of the United Nations Decade of Human Rights Education reporting to the HCHR about a partnership for HRE with UNDP at the United Nations Headquarters, New York, in July. PDHRE participated in the preparation of the document "Human Rights and the Millennium Development Goals" after Kofi Annan launched the Millennium Development Goals Campaign at the United Nations Headquarters, 21 March. PDHRE participated in the preparation of "Human Rights and the World Summit on the Information Society" in Geneva, Switzerland, 1-5 July. PDHRE took part in the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development, in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26 August - 4 September. PDHRE published "Passport to Dignity," connecting the 12 areas of concern of the Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA) to the Human Rights Framework for the Fulfillment of Human Rights of Women of All Ages, Worldwide, 1 October.

2003: PDHRE held the workshop "Breaking through the Vicious Cycle of Humiliation from Patriarchy to a Human Rights system through the Beijing Plan of Action" during the 47th Session of the Commission of the Status of Women at the United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 6 March. PDHRE organized the Graz Declaration on Principles of Human Rights Education and Human Security and participated in the 5th Ministerial Meeting of the Human Security Network in Graz, Austria, 8-10 May. PDHRE participated in the "Global Compact Policy Dialogue: Supply Chain Management and Partnerships" meeting, United Nations Headquarters, New York, 12-13 June. PDHRE organized the side event, "From Information to Knowledge to a Human Rights Society" at the United Nations, Geneva, 3-4 November. In cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the Permanent Mission of Mali to the United Nations, PDHRE held a memorial meeting for the slain United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Sergio Vieira de Mello, as well as an interactive dialogue between governments and NGOs, in his memory, on "Societal Development through Human Rights Education and Learning on 'Freedom from Want' and 'Freedom from Fear,'" United Nations Headquarters, New York, 28 October. Shulamith Koenig, Founder of PDHRE, received the 2003 United Nations Human Rights Prize, 10 December. PDHRE participated in various meetings on the Millennium Development Goals held by the NGO Section of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

2004: PDHRE participated and held the side event "Forum on Genocide," in Stockholm, Sweden from 26-28 January. PDHRE developed, in cooperation with other NGOs, the "Proposal for the

Second Decade of Human Rights Education. (The proposal for the First Decade, 1995-2004, was authored by PDHRE.) PDHRE held an international training seminar in Rosario, Argentina with participation of United Nations Development Program (UNDP) partners in February. During this year, PDHRE developed a manual and videos about the human rights to the freedom of religion. PDHRE also held discussions and developed materials with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Governance Section on governance and Human Rights Cities. Over the year, PDHRE held side events and participated in meetings of and at the Commission on the Status of Women, and for Indigenous People and others. PDHRE launched the Global Appeal for Human Rights Learning with signatories of note from around the world, 10 December.

2005: PDHRE prepared a paper on the Millennium Development Goals and Human Rights: "Challenges and Opportunities," January. PDHRE took part in many of the Economic and Social Council meetings where NGOs where invited to listen and speak. PDHRE gave definitive example of their work, commitment and integrity. Their presentation was published as: United Nations E/2005/NGO/21. Economic and Social Council Distr.: General, 25 May 2005 --Original: English -- 05-36534 (E) 160605 **0536534**, Substantive session of 2005 --New York, 29 June-27 July 2005 Item 2 of the provisional agenda* Statement submitted by People's Decade for Human Rights Education, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. * E/2005/100. E/2005/NGO/21. PDHRE presented a paper on the theme of creating an environment at the national and international levels that would be conducive to generating a full and productive employment and decent work for all as well as valuing sustainable development and a statement was made by active participant Shulamith Koenig, United Nations Headquarters, New York, 23 June. PDHRE prepared a paper on empowerment of the poor through human rights literacy and legal training: integrating in the actions of the High-Level Commission on the legal empowerment of the poor the learning about human rights and the development of legal support systems. PDHRE published the definitive manual, "International Human Rights Standards on Post-disaster Resettlement and Rehabilitation" and held a training about human rights with Tsunami workers, August.

4. Union Nationale de la Femme Tunisienne

(General; 2002)

Part I. Introduction

(i) Aims and purposes of the organization

Union Nationale de la Femme Tunisienne is a national organization that was established in 1956, the year of Tunisia's independence.

Purposes

- To work for the improvement of the status of women and the elimination of all forms of discrimination against them;

- To ensure the advancement of women in all areas: economic, social cultural and scientific;
- To elaborate programmes to strengthen women's participation in development;
- To facilitate women's access to new information and communications technologies;
- To campaign for the eradication of poverty and the creation of sources of income for women, and to provide support to families in vulnerable situations;
- To act in the interest of world peace.

Main course of action

- Social integration of women through two women's crisis centres, one in Tunis and one in Sousse; the social services office; legal counselling units; and health, solidarity and literacy activities (457 literacy classes);
- Economic integration of women through 199 vocational training centres and a microcredit system that has been operational since 2005;
- Facilities for children include 37 kindergartens throughout the national territory.

Part II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

(i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council

(1) Participation of Union Nationale de la Femme Tunisienne in the work of the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-eighth session in April 2002 and its sixtieth session in April 2004, both held in Geneva.

(2) Representatives of Union Nationale de la Femme Tunisienne attended the following meetings relating to the status of women: Maghreb and Mediterranean Women's Council, held in Casablanca, Morocco, in June 2002; conference on "The Role of Women in Government in the Arab Gulf Region", held in Doha, Qatar, in October 2002; Congress of the Lebanese Women's Council on "Women's Participation in International Political Life", held in Lebanon in February 2004; and the World Women's Congress, held in China in December 2004.

(ii) Cooperation with United Nations agencies or specialized agencies in the field and/or at United Nations Headquarters

- Participation of Union Nationale de la Femme Tunisienne in parallel events of the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, organized by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) under the auspices of the United Nations, from 16 to 18 November 2005 in Tunis (Tunisia). The Union led a workshop entitled "Networking, Gender and Virtual Reality: Successful Strategies, Challenges and Opportunities".
- Cooperation with the United Nations Population Fund on awareness-raising activities on the sexual and reproductive health of youth.

(iii) Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than $1 a day

- Action 1: Solidarity activities on the ground through 28 UNFT regional delegations. Annual back-to-school ceremonies where assistance is given to children of needy families. In 2003, the Union helped 6,000 pupils by providing a total of 13,500 dinars in assistance.
- Action 2: Establishment of a microcredit system that has been operational since 2005 and has benefited 323 women and 118 men. Launching, in 2004, of a training centre that provides assistance to women's economic activities.

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

Action 1: Substantive work is being carried out in rural areas by 28 regional delegations which provide assistance to children of needy families.

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015.

- Action 1: UNFT vocational training centres - 199 centres throughout the national territory in 2007 for girls who have dropped out of school.
- Action 2: UNFT literacy classes - 457 classes throughout the national territory in 2007 for rural girls or girls who have dropped out of school.
- Action 3: UNFT is working with the Ministry of Women, Family, Children and Elderly Persons to change school textbooks in order to promote equality between women and men.

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies

- Action 1: Awareness-raising activities on plastic waste prevention for women and children, conducted in malls in 2004.
- Action 2: Project entitled "Women and forest protection" in the Kasserine region (southwest of Tunisia).

- **Activities in support of global principles**

  Union Nationale de la Femme Tunisienne celebrated International Women's Day on 8 March 2002. The Day was marked by a seminar on information on women in Tunisia. A round table on the status of women's sports and opportunities for promoting women in sports was organized in 2003. A Training and Counselling Centre for women with special needs was also opened. International Women's Day was also celebrated in 2004 and 2005.